

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29. 1743.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Florence, June 10.

THE Baggage of the Spanish Army is sent away to Viterbo, from whence it is to go to Orbitello, as well as those of the Duke of Modena, who is said to be grown weary of his new Command. General Bratewitz has receiv'd Orders from the Grand Duke to send all his Militia back to their own

homes, his Royal Highness having no Apprehensions as to the Spaniards. Count Traun, on the other hand, has written to his Excellency, that he has Reason to believe that the Spaniards will visit Tuscany, and if so, he shall be obliged to follow them.

Genoa, June 18. Admiral Mathews has sent two Men of War to block up our Port, on account of the Spanish Vessels that have put in here. We begin to be extremely uneasy under this Treatment, which, however, does not like to grow better, the Admiral having told M. de M., who went to compliment him, that he had many Reasons to be displeas'd with the Republick; and that she did not alter her Conduct, his Court might be oblig'd to take other Measures. As to the Departure of the Dukes of Modena, it grows daily more uncertain.

Lions, June 19. The Spanish Camp which was to have been formed in the Morienne, will not take place. The impossibility of penetrating that Way into Italy, comes daily more and more conspicuous. At present they give out, that they will make an Attempt to force the Valley of Barcelonetta, but it is more probable that they will make no Attempt at all. They say the Army is shrunk to fewer than 20,000, are daily diminishing, and when the Melting of the Snows opens a Passage thro' the Mountains, there is very little Doubt of the Desertion amongst them, which is already very great. The King of Sardis's Army, by the End of the Month, will be at least 1000 strong.

Mantua, June 14. An Austrian Officer arrived here late, and presented to the Dukes Regent a Letter from Count Traun, in which he complains in pretty warm Terms, that the Enemies of the Queen of Hungary were perverted to make Levies in that Duchy; which would put under the Necessity, if not speedily remedied, of treating the Inhabitants as Enemies. Her Highness not only gave his Excellency the strongest Assurances of the Fidelity of this Report, but also published a Declaration, threatening, with the severest Punishments, the Officers of any Potentate whatsoever, that should presume to enlist Men in our Territory. Two Days after there arrived in the Suburbs of this City 40 or 50 Hussars from the Austrian Camp, who spent the best Part of the Night in drinking with some of our Townsmen. About three in the Morning the Hussars would needs accompany their Friends home, but when they came to the Gates of the City, they found them shut, and the Guards absolutely refused to let them pass; however, they got thro' a subterraneous Passage, known only to the Inhabitants that were with them. They then fell to drinking again, and fired Pistols at every Health, which alarmed all the Town. About Nine o'Clock, however, the Hussars retired. As soon as the Regency had Notice of this, they sent six of their Friends to Prison, and had sent the rest thither, if they had not taken Shelter in their Churches. Some People here are of Opinion, that these are not Hussars, but Officers in Disguise; and fancy that Count Traun has a mind to seize the Castles of Mantua and Lavenza, in which there are at present Modest Garisons.

Cologne, June 18. The Regiment of Foot commanded by Prince George of Hesse, and that of Ysenberg's Horse, which form the last Division of the Hessians, continued their March Yesterday towards the confederate Army as far as Remagen; so that all those troops will have joined the Army in the Course of this Month.

Linz, June 22. The Queen arrived here on the 19th, and received the next Day at Noon by M. Buckow, Adjutant-General to Prince Charles, preceded by four Postillions, the News of the Surrender of Fridberg to General Nadasti, who having set Fire to the Fauxbourg, had ordered his Hussars to dismount, and to attack the Hussars in Hand, with his Croats, intimidated the Austrians and French to a degree, that they gave themselves up Prisoners of War to the Number of 1200 Men, besides above 70 Officers, two of whom are Colonels. M. Buckow brought with him 15 Bavarian Ensigns, and

a French Standard. Fridberg is a walled Place upon an Eminence, and of the more Importance, as it commands the Lech. The Emperor is said to have seen what pass'd from a Steeple at Augsburg. Prince Charles, after having left considerable Garisons at Kelheim, Stadthamhoff, and Amberg, the two first of which Places were found so well fortified as to be able to sustain each of them a regular Siege of 3 Weeks, has sent for Prince Lobkowitz from Vohberg, across the Danube, to Greifenfeld, with an Intention to march in one Body to Donawert, and to leave M. de Broglie, with the Remains of the French Army, in the Island formed by the Danube, under the Cannon of Ingoldstadt.

Augsburg, June 29. Col. Mentzel arrived here on the 24th, with 16 of his Officers, who went to an Inn directly facing the Imperial Palace; where they sent for Fiddlers, and began to be very noisy, as well as merry. The Colonel, who dined at a private House, had no sooner Notice of it, than he sent them Orders to dismiss their Musick, and to behave as became them in the Neighbourhood of the Head of the Empire. General Berenclau, who is likewise in this City with many of his Officers, took the like Precautions to prevent his Imperial Majesty from having any Disturbance, which was very kindly taken.

Frankfort, June 30. Marshal Broglie has abandon'd Bavaria entirely, and is marching with the Army under his Command, and the Detachment sent to reinforce him, towards Heilbronn, in order to get back as soon as possible into France. Ovens have been set up at the last-mentioned Place, and Orders have been given for baking 54,000 Rations of Bread for the Subsistence of his Troops. The Hussars, and other Irregular Troops, in the Army of Prince Charles of Lorraine, continue their Pursuit of him and his flying Army in such a Manner, that it is thought he will lose as many Men in this precipitate Retreat, as if he had fought a Battle. There is now no longer any Doubt that his Intention is to join the Army on the Rhine; and, in that Case, Prince Charles with his Army, will, in all Probability, join that of the Allies; and, upon this, a decisive Engagement will very likely ensue.

Brussels, July 5. When the Courier Motte deliver'd to his Excellency Count Konigsegg-Erps the Dispatches from the Duke of Aremberg, containing an Account of the late important Victory, his Excellency made him a Present of a large Purse of Gold, and the next Morning sent him a Silver Coffee-Pot, together with the other Utensils belonging to it. The Dukes of Aremberg likewise gave him a Purse of Gold. According to Letters of the 29th, the Regiment of Aremberg took two Kettle-drums; that of Los Rios, the Standard of the Mousquetaires; and that of Styrum's Dragoons has likewise taken a Standard. By Letters of the 30th we learn, that the Allies are encamped a League above Hanau, that the French are retired into their own Camp, and that the Prisoners of the French King's Household Troops are released upon their Parole. We have also the Satisfaction to know, that the Duke of Aremberg's Wound is but slight, that he will be soon able to mount his Horse again, and to resume the Command of the Army.

The same Letters brought the following List of the Prisoners taken of the Household Troops of France.

Messieurs De Montgibaut, Marechal de Camp, Commandant of the Troop of Harcourt. De la Sale, Aide Major of the Mousquetaires, Colonel of Horse. De Chavoisi, Quarter-Master of the Mousquetaires, Colonel of Horse. Count de Marignan, Marechal de Camp of the Light Horse. De Voynes and d'Yther, Exempts of the Life-Guards. Des Lyons, de Lenclos and de Chavagne, Brigadiers of the Life-Guards. Le Coq de la Vallée, Perrin, de Rozé, de la Mare, de Bochan, de Clozel, de Bois la Ville, de Kerkeffé, de Montrail, des Bois, de la Merite, de Formanville, de Beauchambre, de Bertran, de Hourolle, de Boifneux, de Montami, de Seaux, de Boilouar, Gardes du Corps. De Monthyou, Gendarme; de Pancol, Brigadier of Light Horse; La Vielle-Ferté, Aide Major of the Light Horse. De Bouzan, de Bevens, d'Espinoz, de Beredan, de Cochard, le Chevalier de Foucheres, d'Esterville, d'Orville, de Mouscar, de Coscoral, de Guilain, Light Horse. Bouillant, de Thou, d'Orville, Sub-Brigadiers of the Mousquetaires; de Vesin, de Giraldoie de Malaisy, de Giraldoie de Sale, de Gressy, de la Fouchas, du Plaisir, d'Oleau, de Varenne, de la Graveoné, le Chevalier de Serfeuil, le Chevalier le Blanc, d'Alberti, le Chevalier de Fenelon, de Prunelle, de Gascoen, de Grave, de Bailly, de St. Aubin, de St. Cyre, d'Erard, le Prince de Montbelliard, de la Pauperdiere, de Jernay, de Suze, de Redan, le Chevalier de Vieiller, d'Orias, Mousquetaires; A Drum of the Mousquetaires. Le Marquis de Miren-

ville, Guidon of the Grenadiers of La Porte; le Marquis de la Vieuxville, Captain in Noailles's Horse; de Marival, Captain-Lieutenant in Noailles's Horse; Du Mont, the Brigadier of the Lieutenant Colonelle; de Frichamp, Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mortimar; de Montagu, Captain of Horse.

Hague, July 5. The Council of State have now finish'd all their Contracts with several Undertakers, for Bread, Forage, Artillery-Horses, Waggon, &c. The States General resolv'd, Yesterday, finally and definitively, that the Body of Auxiliary Troops, for succouring the Queen of Hungary, should march into Germany, and join her Majesty's Army upon the Maine; and it is now assur'd, that these Troops will begin to move out of their Garisons within a very few Days, and are to pass the Frontier about the 20th Instant. Part of them will take its Route through Westphalia, and Part will pass the Rhine at Dusseldorp, unless the Queen's Army should move elsewhere. Count Maurice of Nassau is named Commander in Chief of these marching Troops; and M. Grinckel is added to the List of Generals, as General of the Horse, and Quarter-Master General. Capt. Larcher de Kenenburg is made Major of Brigade, in the room of Capt. Robbertse, who is named Adjutant-General to Count Maurice of Nassau. The States of Holland have allowed the Queen of Hungary to negotiate 700,000 Florins in their Province, at Four per Cent. upon the Dotations of Namur; and it is believed they will soon pay her Majesty the Residue of their Quota in the 1,600,000 Florins, granted her for the last Year's Subsidy.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, June 27. Wind N. N. W. Arrived the Lynx, Rossiter, from Lynn for Oporto; and the Falcon, King, from Portsmouth for London. Sailed the Charming Salley, Gutteridge, for Bristol.

We have Advice, which, I believe, may be depended upon, That the French Army that cross'd the Maine was near 40,000, and ours not 28,000; notwithstanding which they lost 4000 on the Field of Battle, and we not above 700. We also took 12 Pieces of Cannon, and several Colours, drove two entire Battalions into the Maine, where they were mostly drowned, and took a great Number of Prisoners, and amongst them 200 Officers of their Musquetry and Household Troops. This Account we have from Hanau, four Days after the Battle.

Deal, June 27. Wind N. W. Came down and sail'd the Great Duke, Mauger, for Leghorn. This Morning sail'd the Thames, Marchant, for Turkey. Arrived the Mary, Stevenson, from Bristol; and the Fly, Rickards, from Falmouth. Remain the Men of War, and Ships for Gibraltar.

LONDON.

Yesterday William Chelfden, Esq; one of the Sheriffs elect, swore off from serving that Office for this City.

A few Days since died, at his Seat near Arundel in Suffex, the Lady of Garton Orme, Esq; Member of Parliament for Arundel.

Yesterday died, at his House in St. Martin's Lane, Cannon-street, Mr. Milner, a Virginia Merchant.

On Monday last died at Hackney, George Brooks, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in Kent and Suffex.

Yesterday the First Regiment of Foot-Guards were reviewed in Hyde-Park by General Folliot, and made a fine Appearance.

The same Day the Wife of a noted Linnen-draper in King-street, Westminster, attempted to drown herself in Rosamond's Pond, St. James's Park, but was prevented by the Centinel, who jumped in after her, and got her out. This is the second Attempt she has made within these four Days.

This Day the Sessions begins at the Old Bailey.

From the London Gazette.

Whitshall, June 28. By Letters from Mr. Trevor, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, there is Advice, That an Account had been received there, of a Courier having been dispatched for England the 25th past, N. S. by the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret, from the Army, with the Particulars of the late Victory at Dettingen; but as no such Courier is as yet arrived, it is apprehended that some Accident must have happened to him on the Road. In the mean while, the Letters from the Hague, and the private Letters from the Army, agree that the Victory obtained by his Majesty was complete, and that the Loss of the French in killed and wounded was not less than 5000 Men, and on the Part of the Allies, under 2000.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening
at London-Bridge. } 04 10 } 04 27

Bank Stock, 147 1-4th to 146 1-half. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 114. Old Annuity, 113 3-4ths. New ditto, Nothing done. Three per Cent. Annuities, 102 1-4th. Ditto 1743, 101 1-half to 101. Seven per Cent. Loan, 119 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto, 78 1-half. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11 7-8ths. India Bonds, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2. Prem. Bank Circulation, 5 1-2 to 5 1-2. Salt Tallow, 103. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 99 1-4th. Million Bank, 118 3-4ths. Equivalent, Nothing done. Lottery Tickets, 11 1-2.

General Post-Office, London, June 25, 1743.
THESE are to give Notice, That the Post will go every Night (Sundays excepted) from London to Tunbridge Wells, and from Tunbridge Wells to London: To begin on Monday the 27th Instant, and to continue during the Summer Season as usual.

By Command of the Post Master-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, Secretary.

This Day is Published,
Price 6 d. Plain, 1 s. Coloured.

A Plan of the Battle of Dittengen, the
River Maine, and Places adjacent.
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Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

* The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are so very concise, as if they were contrived not to teach, but introduce a Teacher; others again are larger, but wrote with so little Condensation to the Understandings of such as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Use to those who are most inclined to make use of them. Whence it comes to pass, that few find it practicable to make any Progress in Algebra without a Master, tho' certainly the Science in itself is far from surpassing a clear Head, and a tolerable Understanding.

* The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk, and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the Purpose, is to assist such as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absence; and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must consequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enquiring after Truth habitual.

* The Treatise begins with a copious Explication of the Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and Method of Notation used therein. The Author then proceeds to the several Rules, explaining them carefully and copiously in all their various Cases; so that with a moderate Attention it is simply impossible for a Person, who desires to be Master of Algebra, to miss of his End.

* We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of its proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have imitated the judicious Euclid in this Respect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader directly to Equations, and, by shewing him the Profit he will reap from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Difficulties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Foundation, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Master of every Branch of the Art, so as to be a complete Algebraist, before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

* Quadratic Equations, and the Art of managing Converging Series, the admirable Invention of the incomparable Newton, are here so clearly explained, and their several Cases so plainly set down, and so thoroughly explicated, that it may be truly said, there are no where else such Instructions to be met with. At the Close of the Book, we find abundance of Observations, necessary for enlightening such Minds as are willing to proceed still farther in analytic Discoveries; so that considering the Compass of this Work, and that too is very moderate, it is as complete as possibly can be expected. And he who is thoroughly versed in it, will find no great Difficulties, when he proceeds to sublimer Studies. The Language is plain and natural, the Book is more copious than any other in Examples, and the Illustrations of them are so full and clear, that it is impossible to mistake their Meaning.

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